Bright Harbingers of

The past week has been a busy one in the freight-receiving room. Each day has brought its share of

.. New ..

On the counters now are:

38-inch German Cheviots at..... 44-inch German Etamine Cheviots, 44-ir 'h English Tweed Mixtures... 46-inch Worsted Mixtures..... \$1.00 45-inch French and German Silk and Wool Novelties..... \$1.25

Another lot of new Jamestowns at popular prices, 39c, 50c and 59c A complete line of Ladies' Tailorings, in popular Vigeroux, Clay Twills, Whipcords and Coverts, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75

Plain Chinas, a yard, 50c to \$1.00 Striped Foulards, a yard...... 50c Roman Striped Taffetas, a yard... \$1.00 Chameleon Brocades...... 89c And the largest variety of Brocade Taffetas ever on our counters at the price..... 75c

L. S. AYRES & CO

See the window for sample styles of these.

Agents for Butterick Patterns

Monday's Bargain Sale will offer a great

RUG RUSH

Hear! Hear! Hear!

18 extra fine Jap Rugs, 3x6, each. \$1.25

17 extra fine Jap Rugs, 6x9, each .. 04.20 9 extra fine Jap Rugs, 7-6x10-6, \$5.37

6 extra fine Jap Rugs, 9x12, each. . 00.00 A large lot of those never failing colors -English Brussels Rugs, three sizes,

43c, 98c, \$1.87 each. SEE SAMPLES IN SHOW WINDOWS Come inside for the goods Monday-the

earlier the better.

Lot limited.

Albert Gall

No reserves.

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

"A liar should have a good memory."

DALTON HAT CO



Soft and Stiff Hats from \$2.50 to \$5.00 High Class Hatters.

The ONLY Entirely New Stock of

Wall . Paper

Is shown by us. Take time by the forelock and have your rooms redecorated now. Schleicher & Martens

18 N. Meridian St. Formerly of Eastman, Schleicher & Lee.

"Go to an Art Store for Pictures." SCHOOL TEACHERS, NOTICE!

Another lot of Prang's Pencil Drawing Studies for school use, just arrived.

WARD'S ART STORE, N. Penn. St., opp. P. O

"Go to a Glove Store for Gloves."

See the MEN'S GLOVE BARGAINS in Tucker's show window this week.

PRICES, 25c, 50c, 69c, \$1.00 TO CLOSE.

No Occasion to "Kick."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I resd an article in the Journal of the 5th inst. entitled "Taggart's Bog." which was signed "South Side," in which the writer says: "In order to placate the South Side and get our support to a scheme called a system of parks along the romantic Fall creek, the park commissioners have included in their scheme a somewhat extensive park along the Bluft road," and this writer goes on and styles the Bluff road land Taggart's Bog. Now, I do not know much about the land along the Bluff road, but I do know that the South Side has the only park that can be called a park owned by the city of Indianapolis, and a beautiful park it is too. I speak of Garfield Park, which was purchased and beautified at the expense of cluzens living on the North Side as well as those on the South Side, and why this person styling himself "South Side" should be grumbling and kicking because the park commissioners have decided to buy a strip of ground along Fall creek for park purposes I cannot imagine, when his side of the city has Garfield Park, and another in contemplation in the Bluff Road

Indianapons, Feb. 6. NORTH SIDE. Bedroom Sets in all woods-Wm. L. Elder.

Park; but some people are born kickers.

LEGISLATURE IS DEALING LARGELY

Important Measures Are Making Fair Progress Toward Their Final Enactment Into Law.

CAUCUS MEASURES TO BE ACTED UPON TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Status of the More Important Legislation-New Fee and Salary Bill -Prison Reform.

The session of the Legislature is just half over and it is further along in its work 46-inch Silk Illuminated Suitings. . \$1.50 than any of its predecessors have been for years at the end of the first month. It will be known in the future as a business rather than a political session. There have been no political arguments to speak of on the floor of either house during the session. though there will doubtless be a feast of it in the House this afternoon when the ap-

ing as a special order. The political questions before the Assembly are comparatively few and the only ones of real importance are the legislative apportionment and the amendments to the election law. The question of abolishing the present Metropolitan police commissioners and replacing them with new ones. of reorganizing the prison boards and of 27-inch Foulards \$1.00 having the Statehouse engineer selected by ties of the tate into twelve different classes. the Governor instead of by the Legislature | The scale of salaries runs a little less than half those now paid and the officers are are never likely to become campaign issues. given 50 per cent. of the earnings of their life with nonpolitical questions for the offices. The authors of the bill explain that most part that the Legislature has to deal, time up to date. Among the topics of large importance that are up for discussion and action are trusts, building and loan associations, the educational system of the State, prison reform, the practice of medicine, a pharmacy bill, fees and salaries, cigarettes and the question of township and county

government systems. POLITICAL LEGISLATION. As predicted some weeks ago, the Republicans are having some trouble in getting the apportionment bill through the House, where they have but fifty-three members, and fifty-one are required as a constitutional majority for the passage of the bill. To make a legislative apportionment in Indiana and observe the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in its decision during the past three years is a job in comparison with which a Chinese puzzle is easy. There are fifty senators and one hundred representatives to be apportioned among ninety-two counties of varying population, and in making such an apportionment it is the most natural thing in the world that some two or three countles should think that they are badly treated. This is the case with Lagrange, Steuben and Rush counties in the bill adopted by the Republican caucus last Tuesday night. The representative unit is 6,270 and Lagrange and Steuben counties, with a combined population of nearly 9,000, are given but one representative between them. There are

other counties with but little over 4,000 population that are given separate representatives, and in taking care of surplus population one or two joint districts have been run over four big counties. The Lagrange and Steuben people are insisting that their representatives shall vote against the bill for these reasons and neither of these representatives participated in the caucus. The Rush county grievance lies in the fact that she is put in a senatorial district with Madison and Hancock counties and can be out roted in convention. Mr. Thomas, of Rush, did not participate in the caucus either, these three are enough to defeat the It was introduced in the House on Wednesday and favorably reported on Thursday, these representatives voting for the report. But on Friday when an effort was made to force the bill through second reading under the operation of the previous question these representatives balked and took with them half a dozen other Repubicans who did not believe in crowding them. The bill was finally made a special order for this afternoon. At that time Mr. Babcock, the leader of the Republican opponents to the measure in its present form, will endeavor to so amend it as to drop out one of the big joint districts created for the purpose of taking care of the surplus vote and giving Lagrange and Steuben

each a separate representative. The election bill and the apportionment bill are both making fair progress in the Senate and it will be no trouble at all to get the caucus legislation through that body, where the Republicans have a majority large enough to suspend the rules whenever it is found necessary. To no subject of nonpolitical legislation has more attention been devoted than to that of the educational system of the State. A general educational bill, drawn by a special committee of the State Teachers' Association, is pending before both houses. schools, requires educational qualifications

of county superintendents and puts the power of issuing teachers' licenses in the hands of the state superintendent. But none of these subjects have brought out one-tenth the amount of discussion in regard to the bill as the less important question of whether or not the State Normal School shall be permitted to continue to enjoy the advantage it has held in having its diploma good for a life license to teach after two years of successful experience in teaching. The "nonstate" institutions have made a determined fight to have this feature of the old law rescinded. The subject is not covered in the pending bill, but their desire is that a section to this effect should be added. The hearings of the educational committees, and they have been many and interesting, have been devoted to this subject rather than to the merits of the pending bill. The measure will be reported back to the House this week and

made a special order for second reading on some day either the latter part of this week or the first of next.

B. AND L. TRUSTS. Under the question of a building and loan bill the committees of the two houses have come to a joint agreement upon the main the county, and that he features of a building and loan bill that will be passed. It will abolish the expense fund, prohibit the taxing of a fee for withdrawals, regulate membership fees by fixing a maximum and provide for the creation of a contingent fund amounting to 3 form the beginning of the year to the end, per cent. of the stock. There will be no such | with the result that they had constantly to fight against the measure as there was two years ago when a somewhat similar bill kind. In fact, everything was drifting back was defeated only after a desperate strug- to the old times before money was ingle that involved the utmost exertion of a powerful and influential lobby. The building and loan lobby has been conspicious by its absence this year. The business is not what it used to be. Public agitation has been effective and the day of big expense funds and high salaries to officers are over even if the Legislature should not pass any restrictive measures. The bill was drafted yesterday by Mr. Peckinpaugh upon the lines agreed upon by the committee. It will be submitted to a joint meeting of the committee to-day and reported favorably by the committees in both houses upon the next call for committee reports as a substitute for one of the measures now before the committees. On the subject of an anti-trust bill the

conscientious members of the Legislature are in not a little doubt as to just what kind of a measure they should pass. They want to reach the trusts and prevent them from doing business in the State and for this purpose measures duplicating the Illinois and Georgia statutes have been introduced. They are very drastic, reaching not only trusts as the term is generally understood, but all sorts of combinations and price agreements. This has aroused much opposition among the business interests of the State, and those members of the Assembly who are not in touch with the business world find to their great surprise that about 60 per cent. of everything they buy is sold at an agreed price. When the committees of the two houses gave a hearing upon the bills a few days ago they found themselves faced with earnest protests from representatives of the insurance interest who do busines upon the "board plan;" of all the wholesale gro-

or producing trusts by an ironclad scale of to sell according to the scale of prices fur- | begin to be fretful. nished them by the manufacturer from that these plans permitted the man of small zation instead of centralization of business. seemed to be a general confession that or other and that it was just this sort of thing that the consumers wanted to get at with anti-trust legislation. The House committee will to-day report favorably the Linck bill, which is practically a copy of

PRISON REFORM. The question of prison reform has been posed of Senators Holler, Ellison and Duncan, went about its work very thoroughly, and should its recommendations be carried out Indiana would have probably the most advanced prison system in the country. The Senate has already pased one of the commission's bills, providing for an indeterminate sentence, and has before it now another measure providing for an intermediate prison or reformatory for younger and less hardened criminals

the Georgia measure

Bills to regulate the practice of medicine and that of pharmacy are upon their way in both branches. As there is general agrement about the latter it will probably be passed with little or no change; but those who are familiar with previous efforts to get legislation on the subject of regulating the practice of medicine know that it will portionment bill comes up for second read- be somewhat remarkable if the various schools of medicine do not fall out about the matter before the bill is well on towards passage and put a stop to it. The question of fees and salaries is likely to be forced to the front during the next two weeks. A bill has been prepared for the purpose of correcting the hardships and inequalities that arise under the present law, and it is said to have sufficient backing to cary it through the Legislature. The bill grades the salaries of county officers according to population, dividing the councording to the amount of work done in the and upon these it has spent nearly all its offices and the amount that must necessarily be expended in employing help. On the question of correcting the evils of ocal government that are continually cropping out, particularly among township trustees and county commissioners, there have been numerous bills introduced, but the most important one, that of Mr. Roots, limiting the expenditures of township trustees, was defeated in the House the other day. It is possible that a similar measure will get through, but the House has already passed the bill providing for a commission to deal with this subject, and there is a disposition to leave the subject of local covernment to this commission, which will have a couple of years' time in which to work out details and get reliable data upon which to construct a good system in both county and township government.

Anti-Junketing Bill Signed. The Governor has signed House bill No. 15, introduced by Mr. Roots, to do away with legislative junketing trips. It provides for the appointment of a commission fortyive days before the meeting of the Legislature. The commission is to visit all the penal and benevolent institutions and make a report to the Legislature of the condition and needs of each.

Discussed the Educational Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 7 .- Superintendent W. R. Snyder, of the Muncie schools, who is a member of the committee that drafted the new educational law, called a meeting of the county teachers here yesterday and the bill was discussed. The objectionable clauses were: Giving the State board power to issue State licenses; to the small allowance for county institutes; to the exemption of Normal graduates from examination by superintendents; to the issuing of licenses for less time than a term and the compulsory six months term in all counties each year, believing that some counties cannot bear the expense.

THE WEST NEEDS MONEY

INFORMATION EASTERNERS GAINED AT INDIANAPOLIS CONFERENCE.

Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, with Some Observations by William E. Dodge.

At a recent meting of the New York Chamber of Commerce a report on the Indianapolis monetary conference was presented by the delegation from the chamber, John Harsen Rhoades detailing the transactions of the convention. The report was applauded. William E. Dodge, who was one of the delegates, told of his talks with men from the South and West at the conference, and gave the members of the organization some surprising information on when in full operation, convert six thouthe financial conditions in the South and sand bushels of corn a day into starch and West. Said he:

"I was surprised to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far Western States and the South and the Southwestern States that it was not Mr. Bryan and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value, and when I came to look into the the matter and talk in a friendly and kindly way with them, they all con-firmed the same feeling which I had found at a long conversation in the Treasury Department at Washington, that the circulaion of the country is quite out of joint; that the lungs and heart are congested, and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood. I found that there were great sections of the Southern and Western country where there was absolutely no money at all; where the most primitive forms of barter obtained; where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his county, which was quite a rich agricultural county. by some happy accident a dollar bank bill had come had come taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county, striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money

"And this was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections. We can quite easily undertsand that where there is | 1.984 carloads of live stock, the deliveries not sufficient money to establish a national bank under the very onerous laws at present in force there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in southern Germany and in southern France these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there. and they have doubled the value of real estate, and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous. The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every section in Scotland with over 100,000 people has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow, and a man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack or buy anything for his farm is able to go there, and, if his credit is good, he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect, It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need,

local storekeepers received their pay in

but it is educating the people in thrift and WHAT SHOULD BE DONE. "I have talked with a great many of my banking friends who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people, that the people are speculative, and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan | Springfield, O., yesterday. She was sixtycould be suggested it would be quite possicers who do business on the "equality | ble to educate all the agricultural people plan;" of the wholesale druggists who do of the country to understand that a man

money. It is a very hard thing-we do not business under understand it all here, because we have so All the various much money moving among us, but if ev-'plans" are practically the same. That is, ery time we went to a store we were unable the jobbers buy from the manufacturers | to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap prices, and at the time of purchase agree | the advantage of cash payments, we should

"I came away from Indianapolis with this whom they buy, and some of these plans | very firm impression, and I have only venreach over even to retailer. They argued | tured to submit it because I feel it so deeply, that unless those of us in the more facapital to do business with as much safety | vored parts of the country understand the as the man with larger means buying in | condition of our brothers and our fellowlarger quantities and tended to the locali- | citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we widely instruct and educate When the chairman of the committee asked | them and bring about some wise methods if anybody present cared to represent the for their relief, when the year 1900 comes consumer in the hearing, a lonely Populist | we shall be swamped with an infinitely arose and meekly remarked that there | more powerful vote against us than during this last election.

FOR LOVE OF IRELAND'S SAINT "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," a New

Organization.

The St. Patrick's day committee met at taken up in real earnest by this session | the Denison yesterday afternoon and dethrough the influence of the prison reform | cided to form a permanent organization to committee of holdover senators appointed be known as "The Friendly Sons of St. under a resolution adopted at the close of | Patrick." The only condition of memberthe last session. This commission, com- ship in the organization is that the applicant be of Irish lineage. People of other nationalities, in sympathy with the observance of St. Patrick's day, may become honorary members. A committee on con-stitution, consisting of Messrs. Sweeney, Mooney and Deacon, was appointed. There will be another meeting next Sunday. The following officers of the new organization were elected:

President-J. E. McGettigan. Vice Presidents-M. O'Connor and W. H

Recording Secretary-W. D. Lalley. Corresponding Secretary-Geo. R. Boyce. Treasurer-James McHugh. The Hibernians at their meeting yesterday made partial arrangements for their participation in the St. Patrick's day observance. There will be a street parade in the afternoon, with John J. Blackwell as grand marshal. At the Tomlinson Hall meeting, also in the afternoon, Mayor Taggart will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Fathers Donaghue and Mc-Cabe, John W. Hara, of Peru, and P. J. Carlon. All societies in the city and those from neighboring towns will be invited to participate. Police Captain Quigley, Martin Murphy and John M. Sullivan will have charge of the dramatic performance to be given in the evening.

MILLERS CANNOT GET THE GRADE OF WHEAT THEY MUST USE.

A Boom in Business at the Packing Houses - The National Starch Works' New Elevator.

In January the local flouring mills which have a capacity of ninety thousand barrels a month, turned out but 27,316 barrels. In commenting on the light output Arthur Gillette, of the Acme mills, said that the great trouble was in getting wheat which would make the grades of flour that Indianapolis mills manufacture. There is plenty of wheat of an inferior quality, but very light holdings of the best grades of wheat, and the best grades are held at such high figures that unless a miller can ge some special contract, at a better price than the market, to manufacture the better grade of flour, it would be done at a loss to the mills. Mr. Gillette looks for but lit tle relief to these conditions until the new crop of wheat comes on the market. Local elevators still have some wheat in store, but the holdings are very light as compared with Feburary of years past.

Packing-House Business. Since Nov. 1 the Indianapolis packing houses have killed 297,000 hogs, against 300,-000 for the corresponding period ending Jan. 31, 1896, so that at the end of January the local packers had killed only three thousand fewer hogs than in the corresponding period last year, while on Dec. 31, 1896, the local packers were twelve thousand behind in number of hogs killed. It will be seen that in January, this year, nine thousand more hogs were killed than in January, 1896, and the present month bids fair to show a still further increase. Packers report the hogs now arriving as being well fatted and in excellent condition every way. Since Nov. 1 at all points 5,410,-000 hogs have been killed, against 5,720,000 hogs for the corresponding period last year, a decrease this year of 310,000 hogs. export business of hog products is now coniderably in excess of that of last year, Kingan & Co. shipping a much larger quantity the last two months than in any former year. What this statement means is shown in the fact that last week at all ports there were exported 26,771,000 pounds of hog product, against 23,158,000 for the corresponding week of 1896, an increase this year in one week of 3,613,000 pounds.

A New Grain Elevator. This morning the new elevator of the National starch works (Piel Brothers) will begin operations. This elevator has a capa-

city of 160,000 bushels, is supplied with modern machinery and bins for handling grain and is said to be a model establishment in every respect. The starch works, the company has had much trouble in the past, when busy, to keep up its supply of raw material. Its switch would not hold more than fifteen cars, but now has a capacity to hold thirty and with this elevator in operation, all trouble with the railways about using cars for storage purposes or dispute with the Indiana Car-service Association ends, as when a car is placed but a few minutes elapses before its contents are transferred from the car to the elevator. The Cerealine Works Company has under consideration, it is stated, the erection of a large elevator, its present storage building capacity not being suffi-

cient when business is at its maximum. Shipments of January.

The following statement, furnished by the Board of Trade, shows the shipments of January over the fifteen lines: Flour, 26,975 brls; corn, 58,200 bu; oats 3,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu; bran, 528 tons; hay, 3 cars; cement, 3.200 brls; coal, 115 cars; coke, 119 cars; cooperage, 58 cars; corn meal and hominy, 9,085,686 lbs; cattle, 4,333 head; hogs, 27,790 head; horses, 2,002 head; mules, 600 head; sheep, 3,300 head; eggs, 10,800 cases; fruit, 470,486 lbs; hair and bristles, 47,700 lbs; hides, 1,156,555 lbs; ice, 19 cars; iron, 281 cars; lard, 7,094 tierces; lime, 13 cars; logs, 1 car; lumber, 44 cars; machinery, 135 cars; meats, bulk, 12,743.149 lbs; oil, 5,077 brls; pork, 897 brls; potatoes, 3,250 bu; poultry, 2,078,000 lbs; provisions, 381,335 brls; salt, 9,100 brls; shingles, 10 cars; spirits and liquors, 7.148 brls; starch, 2,675,300 lbs; stone, 63 cars; tallow, 434,700 1bs; tobacco, 4,305 lbs; wool, 30,000 lbs; misgo into debt to the local storekepers. The cellaneous, 19,840,009 lbs; merchandise, 139,011,099 lbs.

The Stock Yards Record. In the month of January there were received at the Indianapolis stock yards being 114,908 hogs, against 124,885 in January, 1896; cattle, 11,577 head, against 8,178 head in January, 1896; sheep, 6,289 head, against statement it will be seen that the receipts of hogs and sheep this year in January were less in number than in 1896, while there was a considerable increase in number of horses and mules handled.

A Massachusetts-Avenue Fire. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire damaged the roof of the frame building at 199 Massachusetts avenue to the extent of \$150. The cause was a defective flue. The building is occupied as a barrel house by Jacob

Greenand, and it is owned by Mel Robert-

Funeral of Letter Carrier Cantlin. The funeral of Letter Carrier James E. Cantlin will be held from St. Bridget's Church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, Six carriers from the Indianapolis postoffice will serve as pallbearers.

Sergeant Kurtz's Mother Dead. Mrs. Ellen May Kershner, mother of the wife of Police Sergeant Kurtz, died at

busines on the "rebate plan;" of the dry- who was thrifty and honest and sober and The best is none too good for the patrons goods man, the shoe man, the prompt could always in some way get some of R. M. Mueller, 61 Mass. Ave. Tel. 575.

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIABILITIES ABOUT \$13,000.

A Receivership Created Three Weeks Ago in Local Court, but No Record of It Made Public.

HIRAM TETER THE PRESIDENT

HE HAS BUT LITTLE TO SAY OF THE CONCERN'S AFFAIRS.

It Was Operated Under an Old Charter Granted to W. C. De Pauw in 1849.

The Union Fire Insurance Company has gone the way of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, which was placed in the hands of a receiver about a month ago. The Union Company was located in this city in 423 Lemcke building. Hiram Teter, ex-state bank examiner, was president, and Fred W. Alexander secretary. On Jan. 14 the company was placed in the hands of a receiver, presumably in the Circuit Court, although for some apparent reason the affair has been kept from the newspapers. Henry L. Smith was named as the receiver. When he took charge of the affairs of the company he found the magnificent sum of \$8 or \$9 on hand as the assets and since then has received \$5 by mail. This is the sum available to pay the costs of the receivership and claims amounting to about \$13,000. The fire losses unpaid amount to about \$10,000 and the unearned premiums which should be returned to the policy holders and are a valid claim against the mpany, amount to about \$3,000. This does not seem very bright for the holders of claims against the company.

The company began business in 1895 under a charter granted by the Legislature in 1849 to W. C. De Pauw and others, of New Albany, who operated for a time the Ohio Fire Insurance Company. The charter is very broad and has the advantage of being perpetual. It grants the privilege of carrying on fire and life insurance, banking, money lending and also the right to conduct a business similar to that of a rust company. For many years the charter was not in use, but later it was brought out from its resting place and the Union Fire Insurance Company was organized This company was for a time in the hands of Shanklin & Haynor, of Hammond, who nanaged the defunct Washington Fire Insurance Company, but their management did not seem to be satisfactory and the office was moved to this city.

The principal business of the company was confined to a class of business which most first-class companies refuse to handle at any rate. Country stores formed the bulk of the business and some of these risks are looked upon as having a very bad moral risk attached.

The suit on which the receiver was appointed was filed by Duncan, Smith & Hornbrook for a client, the allegations being that the company was insolvent. There was no defense made to this charge and the receiver was appointed immediatey. He had, however, very little to receive The charter of this company is one several that are in existence in this State at the present time, and almost without exception they have at some time or other caused loss to the people. They are generally very broad in their provisions and are perpetual as to time of existence. They were all granted prior to the adoption of the present State Constitution at a time when the Legislature had the power and the seeming willingness to grant any kind of privileges to those who were in a position to make the proper kind of a demand The Washington Fire Insurance Company operated under a similar charter. Charles F. Coffin, attorney, was asked last night if these companies were subject to all the general insurance laws of the State in regard to making reports and other duties. He said he could not see why they should not be, but thought it likely that no reports had ever been made or de manded for them. He suggested that the question of the continuance of these charters would be a good thing for the presen Legislature to consider. Unless abolished in some way they continue in existence and may be brought to light at any time as the authority for some company to do busi-

TETER TALKS BUT LITTLE.

Claims, However, the Liabilities Are Not So Large. Hiram Teter, formerly president of the Union Fire Insurance Company, refused to make any statement in regard to the matter, when seen at his home last night. further than that the liabilities of the company were not nearly so large as reported.

"I am no longer president of the company, having sold out to Mr. Charles F. Coffin the day before a receiver was appointed, and am not in a position to say anything at all. It is a private matter, anyway, and if the newspapers make it public harm will be worked to a number of people. The affair would have been settled satisfactorily long ago but for a newspaper article concerning the Hammond cases which frightened capital away. There is no use in stirring things up again and I must refuse to make any statement whatever. will say, however, that the liabilities of the company are nowhere near the sum you mention (\$14,000.)" Fred W. Alexander, who was formerly

secretary of the company, said he had had no connection with it since the middle of last November and disclaimed all knowledge of its affairs. When asked what had become of the money that had been received he replied that he did not know. "Was it raid out on losses?" "I suppose so."

He then explained that he had had nothing to do with any part of the business except the keeping of the policy register, and knew nothing of the financial affairs of the company.

A HIGH SCHOOL ROW. Class Day Developed Somewhat of a Turmoil.

Class day was celebrated at the High School Saturday afternoon by the February and June classes of 1897. There was one number given that was not on the programme, and as a result the classes will appear before Mr. Hufford this morning. There are privileges due the proverbial class day which at other times would not be tolerated. It seems that the February 8,178 head in 1896; horses and mules, 2,733 class presented the June class with a small head, against 2,352 head in 1896. From this shoe, suggesting that the class could only shoe, suggesting that the class could only fill a small one. The compliment was returned with interest when the February class was presented with a big hat, intimating that the members would find even its huge dimensions too small. Presents of cabbage and onions, with definitions not in the dictionary, followed, and to cap the climax a member of the June class began to read out of order. The president of the February class objected, but still the reading went on, and the president grabbed the hand of the reader, hoping to silence him. This brought forth manual objections, with the result that a chair was raised, and pandemonium followed. Some of the girls cried and the boys made considerable excitement, and it was only with some difficulty that peace was restored. matter will be adjusted this morning in the principal's room.

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McGilliard Agency Co. Fire Insurance Insure your home in the Glens Falls. Wegman pianos. Carlin & Lennox, 31 East

500 Watches

400 different patterns-all grades-all makes, Swiss and American. Prices Lowest, when quality is considered. Come and see the line.

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

A COMBINATION OFFER A year's subscription to any three these magazines for \$2.65. All to one address or all different. Good, including Saturday, Feb. 13, 1897; Munsey, Godey, The Puritan, The Cosmopolitan, Peterson, The

commence with any number. Send postal order or draft. No local checks. CATHCART, CLELAND & CO., BOOKSELLERS, 6 East Washington Street, - Indianapolis See us for Valentines.

Metropolitan, The Ishmaelite, McClure. Can

CHAFING DISHES And BAKING DISHES FIVE O'CLOCK TEAS

New Goods and Low Prices LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Wash. St.

W. H. Messenger, Furniture and Carpets,

101 E. Washington St.

Abate the Smoke Nuisance And get your power for less than half what

"BEST" Gas or Oil Engine This engine will use natural or artificial gas, gasoline, fuel, coal oil and crude oil, and is guaranteed to start easy and be reliable.

Manufactured by the Indianapolis Engine Com-

pany. Indianapoits, Ind. Teleptone, 1257

THE ALLISON-ENOS CO.,

92 North Meridian Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

husband proud of his wife. Bad bread may break up a home." -From a sertion by the Rev. James Henry Snowden, paster Second Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

"Good bread makes rosy-cheeked children and a

Your Bread

And see that you get the worth of your money. We make the best bread ever made in Indianapolis.

One and a half pounds for FIVE CENTS.

This is our famous

Some unscrupulous bakers have taken advantage of our silence and are selling very all loaves.

hen you buy bread have your grocer put the loaf on the scale. See that it weighs 1½ pounds. If the quality is not there you do not want it at any price.

Parrott & Taggart

Frank N. Fitzgerald. FITZGERALD & RUCKELSHAUS, Attorneys at Law. 73 and 74 LOMBARD BUILDING.

87,608.59

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION United States Casualty Co

On the 31st Day of December, 1896. It is located at Nos. 35 and 37 Nassau street, New York city. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, President. The amount of its capital paid up is...... 300,000 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 21/2,
4 and 5 per cent., as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for 507,454.06 which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance 1,575.00 Debts for premiums......\$116,423,40

All other securities-Interest accrued \$3.081.85 Furniture and fixtures..... 7,768.88 10,850.73 \$648,494.34 LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due \$53,957.21 All other claims against the company due other companies for reinsurance.. 251,413,99

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I. the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now

> In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this st day of February, 1897.
>
> A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State. COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Germanic Life Insurance Co

On the 31st Day of December, 1896. It is located at No. 20 Nassau street, in the city of New York. HUBERT CILLIS, Secretary. HUGO WESENDONCK, President.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in banks and in transit (since received)...... \$320,166.74 Debts otherwise secured, viz.: loans on this company's policies...... 1,119,162.81

Total assets......\$22,362,442.84 LIABILITIES. Amount due to policy holders..... Losses adjusted and due..... Losses adjusted and not due..... 18,337,86 Losses unadjusted..... Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof 122,487.53

I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now In testimony whereof. I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this let day of February, 1897.

A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State. 1st day of February, 1897.

Total liabilities...... The greatest amount in any one risk, \$30,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Northern Assurance Com'y On the 31st day of December, 1896. It is located at the Monadnock Block, Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Office: Western Department. The amount of its capital is......\$15,000,000 The amount of its capital paid up is...... 1,500,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... rious per cents., as per schedule filed, market value...... 1,584,489.00 Debts otherwise secured..... Debts for premiums..... All other securities..... LIABILITIES. Amount owing, and not due, to banks or other creditors......\$19,606.60 Losses unadjusted...... 47.793.07 Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof 21 236.03

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the list day of

December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this

A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.